CAPITAL TOPICS.

JUSTICE TO HIS SUCCESSOR

TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND INADEQUATE

SCHELL THE GAVELER, DEPARTS

THE AVENUE TO BE REPAVED

CONGRESS COMES TO THE RESCUE

AND SAVES THE CITY FROM DISGRACE

Winsiow Troubling Our Diplomats

Atregation of the Treaty Threatened Progress of the Crazy Investigation

The Salary Bill Vetoed.

The President has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President to \$25,000 per annum. His message announcing the veto was delivered to the Senate yesterday afternoon, but as that body was engaged on the deficiency appropriation bill it

The President cites at length his reasons for declining to approve the bill, among them being that of injustice to his successor. He also states that the cost of living is now greater in proportion o the present salary than it was when the salary was fixed at \$25,000 in proportion to the latter sum. He further shows that the ratio of \$25,000 to \$50,600 is not equal to that of \$6 a day, the pay which Congressmen received when the Constitution was adopted, to the pay now received by Con-

The Detective Press and Secretary Bristow The detective press, having become disgusted with its efforts to seduce Secretary Bristow into he embraces of the Democratic party, last night segan an attack upon him by telegraphing from this city some stale standers regarding his alleged connection with a New Mexcan land steal while he was president of the Texas and Pacific Construction Company, and also his alleged resignation of official position in Kentucky for the purpose of defending some of S. Taylor Suit & Co.'s Bourbon whisky transactions. The Secretary was warned some time since that it was only a question of time when the detective press would turn its bat-teries upon him if he did not resign his position as e abinet Minister and join the hue and cry against

The Secret District Investigation

The secret investigation in the Committee on the District of Columbia is understood to be upon the point whether Morris Ketcham, the brother of General Ketcham, and who was interested in con-tracts here, had corrupted his brother, the Com-missioner of the District of Columbia. Mr. Hunton introduced in the House yesterday a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury

to pay the claim of the Washington and Ohie Hailroad Company for railroad material and sup-plies furnished the military authorities of the United States in 1861, amounting to \$5,743.49. The bill was referred to the Committee on Rail-ways and Canais.

Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$229,746.06, and from customs \$539,051.82. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$5.178.028; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$56,355,000; coin, \$76,188,603; including coin certificates, \$23,-19,900; outstanding legal tenders, \$370,755,248.

Office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue. The Senate Finance Committee have received The Senate Finance Committee have received trem Commissioner Pratt a letter in response to an inquiry as to the expediency of abolishing the effice of supervisor of internal revenue. He writes that if the same power to administer oaths, examine books and papers, and compel the giving of amine books and papers, and compet the giving of teetimony be conferred upon revenue agents (to be exercised under the direction of the Commis-visor can be abolished with saving to the Treas-ury, and without detriment to the service. He recommends that this be done, and states that during the last fiscal year the amount allowed for galaries and expenses of the ten supervisors -averaged \$13,775 each.

Pendleton's Fees and Governor Campbell's Character. The Committee on War Expenditures vesterday examined Mr. Elliott Pendleton, brother of Geo. H. Pendleton. He said he was president of the

Simmercial Bank of Cincinnati and brought with

him draits and cheeks to corroborate the testimony of his brother.

Major Burt, of the 9th infantry, who was stationed in Wyoming Territory during all the time that Mr. Campbell, now of the Ninte Department, was Governor, said he knew nothing about any jost-trader-hip business, but that Governor Campbell's reputation, while he was Governor of that Territory, was of the highest character; that he had never heard of anybody out there who had a word to say sgainst him as a man, against his lemor or against his administration of the affairs the Territory.

Good Bye, Schell!

Mr. Schell, the pompous athlete, who has so dexterously wielded the gavel at the Speaker's desk every day during this session, punctually 11:46, went out of office yesterday, perhaps for life, because he is a Democrat, and there will never be another Democratic Congress. Mr. Schell was known as a large, portly, handsome man, who always, however, felt a good deal better than he looked, and who on \$1.40 a year salary assumed the functions of 292 Congressmen. He should have been a statesman, but he was not. Nature created him capable of rising, but free to fall, and yesterday he fell through outside influences ker-plump, as suddenly as his gavel had nuences ker-plump, as saiddealy as his gavel had dropped each day. Doorkeeper Fitzhugh told Mr. Scheil that he did not suit him, and Mr. Scheil is now on his way to Indiana, laboring over the giddy idea that Fitzhugh is hard to suit.

Democratic Martyrs to Law.

The Democrats of the House have found already that all the honesty of the world does not exist in that all the honesty of the world does not exist in their party. They set up an awful how when one of the fifty thousand Republican office-holders is found derelict in the proprieties of office, but are now anxious to shield two of their two hundred employees who are in ticklish attitudes. Mr. C. H. Smith, a New Hampshire politician, the successor of John M. Barciay—Mr. Barciay served Congress as Journal Clerk thirty years without a taint on his good name—is found violating law with guilty intent. He has been convicted of soliciting claims against the Government, a penietiary offense. But he has resigned, and is a Democratic marriy to law. General Horaca Boughton, clerk of the Military Committee, is under Investigation for fraud and lots of penal offenses. Special Agest Yaryan says he bought from Ottman seven or eight thousand dollars' worth of the \$500 notes stolen from the Treasury, by Halleck. The object was never explained, but if General Babcock had done it the act would have been decued a suspicious circumstance. Boughton's drafts are in messenging of the detectives.

It is very evident that Congress does not intend to deal with the financial question further than to extend the date of the resumption act of 1875, which provides for resumption of specie payments which provides for resumption of specie payments in 1879. There have been numerous bills—perhaps a hundred—introduced and referred to the Committees of Ways and Means and Banking and Currency; but since the failure of the Payne bill, which was adopted by the Democratic cancus, it has been deemed inexpedient to go into any of the minutia of a financial bill at this session. It is probable that something will be done pretty soon, because the Committee on Banking and Currency will meet on Thursday, and hold daily sessions thoreafter, for the purpose of developing a till to be presented to the House and passed, if possible. The bill they propose will probably be a more postponement of the date when the resumption act will take effect.

any financial theory. It merely contains pro-visions for carrying out the details of the curren-cy act. Troubles About the Extradition Treaty With England.

About eight days ago the Secretary of Stat-

wrote a letter to the British Minister of Foreign Affairs in England, discussing the whole case o Winslow, the forger. That letter ought to reach Winslow, the forger. That letter ought to reach London to-day or to-morrow. Since then, however, several dispatches have been received from the British foreign office to the effect that Winslow will not be given up to our authorities unless he be tried only upon the charge for which he is to fibe extradited. Our Government refuses to agree to that proposition, and the probabilities are that Winslow will not be brought to this ecuntry, and that an abrogation of the extradition treaty with Great Britain will result. In such case it will be impossible for the United States and Great Britain to execute a new treaty of extradition for at least a year to come. The complication about this affair will be very apt to lead to a great deal of discussion, both in England and the United States. An abrogation of the treaty will be about as bad for Great Britain as for us. But there is a disposition on our part to try Winslow of all the crimes of which he has been guity, and Secretary Fish does not propose to yield his discretion in the premises. There has been enough trouble already about Lawence, the sminggler, who cannot be convicted of forgery because he did not forge any papers nor issue any lorged papers. He simply signed the names of heitioux persons, and It is a scrious question whether that constitutes forgery.

Laws Relating to Silver Coin.

in its full text, as follows:

A bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin:

Be it caseted, &c., That there shall be coined at
the mints of the United States a silver dollar of
the weight of 412 810 grains, Troy, of standard
silver, the embleone, devices and inscriptions of
which shall conform to those prescribed by law
for the gold and sliver coins of the United States,
with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render the said dollar readily distinguishable from the trade-dollar; and in the coinage and
delivery thereof the same deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are
prescribed by law for the trade-dollar. And the
said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal
tender at its nominal value for any amount not
exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for customs-duties and interest on the public its full text, as follows:

cept for customs duties and interest on the publiclebt. And the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be debt. And the trade-dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Transury is hereby authorized to exhange the silver dollars herein authorized for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and canceled, and not be again replaced by other notes. And all the United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund preyided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in case of bonds redeemed, under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

Sec. 3. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, as ascertained and publicly amounced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Necretary of the Treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or with gold coin or United States notes. Or bullion for the coinge of said silver dollars may be precured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 3.22 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the galu and wastage to be accounted for a provided in said section.

Another "Independent" Lie Refuted.

Another "Independent" Lie Refuted. The President denies the story telegraphe rem here to the New York Tribune, that he ha

directed the dismissal of twelve clerks from the Treasury Department who were appointed upon the recommendation of Gen. Babcock. There are the recommendation of Gen. Basecek. A nere are not twelve clerks in all the who received their appointment through Gen. Babcock. Even if there were a thousand it does not alter the fact that the dispatch referred to is a pure fiction. The denial is authorized by the President. It would have seemed better if the Secretary of the Treasury had saved the President the annoyance of milling the falsehood, especially as it is known that every Copperhead in town is doing his level best to conviet Gen. Babcock of complicity in the safe-burghary business by creating a prejudice in the minds of men who are to go on the jury in the trial under the grand jury indictments. It is strange that the human mind can be drilled into such baseness. In the whisky-ring trials there was not a particle of evidence produced ngainst Gen. Babcock that had not been printed in the newspapers before the trial. The man was hounded to the wall and financially rained, but was unanimously acquitted by the jury without ten minutes' hesitation. And yet the "independent press' insists upon his conviction on general principles, without regard to any question of guile or the grounds of his conviction. They want to convict him of something, no matter what, simply because he was the private secretary to the President. not twelve clerks in all the who received their convict him of something, no matter what, simply because he was the private secretary to the President. As for the safe-burglary indictment, Gen. Habcock says he has not yet been able to get up an anxiety, because he knew nothing about if, and therefore cannot be convicted. Mr. Madge's testimony before the committee ought to satisfy snybody on the question whether or not Gen. Babcock is implicated; and the testimony of Whitloy amounts to nothing, because he swears that he has committed perjuty in stating the case. Two years ago he swore that he knew mothing about it. Now be swears that he knows all about it, and in every sentence swears that he himself is a liar.

The Incane Asylum Investigation. The Committee on the Expenditures in the In erior Department resumed their investigation

into the affairs of the United States insane asylum yesterday.

John Connell testified that he is a Metropolitan police officer, and that he had charge of the insane pauper patients who were taken to Prince George's county, Md., in June last: was ordered to take them to their homes, and it was supposed they resided in the Mariboro' district; took them away from the asylum about 9 o'clock at night; had his orders several days before he took the patients: sent a telegram to Dr. Nichols stating what time he would call for them; took them away at night time because they could not get an ambulance to take them in the day time without paying an exorbitant price; thought that the night time would be better for the patients; it was a very cloudy night, but didn't ram; tand no instructions to carry them to any particular point; was ordered to leave them in the Mariboro' district; Major Richards gave him his orders; Dr. Chase, who was at the asylum, knew what he came for, and had the patients ready; left them at a place-called Broad Creek. Witness then read the report which he made a couple of days after the occurrence. He was accompanied by Offner Barciay. He wanted to take the patients far enough in the country so that they would not be able to get back to Washington; after they had traveled for several hours the driver said that he would not dare to drive down a steephill on the road, as he had no brake on the omnibus. This was about twenty minutes after midnight. Then they left the patients and returned to Washington. Never reported the affair to any one except Major Richards; assisted in removing other patients; took some of them to New York; also sent some to Virginia; took five patients on New York in June 18st. One of them, a woman, belonged in Fitchburg. Mass; another in Alisany, N. Y., and the others in New York; also sent some to Virginia; took five patients were more or less insane. These patients were brought to pake them as far as New York and part with them there; gave one of the patients in this party. Th yesterday.

John Connell testified that he is a Metropolitan

The bill changing the rates of certain mail matter which has passed the Senate, being now

before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the Postmaster General yesters

Post Roads, the Postmaster General yesterday addressed that committee as follows:

Post Office Department, 1
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1876. 5
Sir: I would respectfully ask that you call the attention of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to the following advantages of the Senate bill regulating postages upon matter of the third class.

The great objection raised by the public to the rate of one cent an ounce, as fixed last winter, was that it so largely raised the postage on transient papers as to amount almost to a prohibition of their sending them is the mails. This was in some respects true, but that objection is now remedied by the present bill fixing the rate on transient newspapers at one cent for the first three ounces, and one cent for each additional two ounces. A paper weighing three ounces can be sent anywhere in the United States for one cent, one weighing five ounces for two cents, and the average magazines three cents, the weight coming within seven ounces. I would suggest, however, a uniform rate of one cent for three ounces or fractional part for transient newspapers and magazines. These are cheaper rates for transient papers and magazines than ever before granted to the public. It defines what third class small is, including, among other things, that class of newspapers or regular publication devoted solely to advertising purposes, containing nothing that can bring the publication within the definition of a newspaper or magazine, except that it is published regularly, but with which the

sadvertising purposes, containing nothing that can bring the publication within the definition of a newspaper or unagazine, except that it is published regularly, but with which the NAILS HAVE BEEN PLOODED at the rate of two cents a pound, which rate was intended to apply only to the regular and bone fide publications, newspapers, ac. In this feature alone there will be a saving of thousands of dollars by an increase in the revenue from circulars, which are admitted at one cent when not weighing over one ounce. Circulars receive the same care and handling in the mails that letters do.

This bill keeps the rate on third-class matter, which includes merchandise, &c., at a rate where the mails will not be flooded by those who would have the Department do a freighting business, and yet low enough for the benefit of all who degree to make use of the mails in forwarding small packages, either because more convenient, or for the reason that there are no other forwarding facilities within reach. Unless the rates are kept up to the present figure, "one cent an ounce on all unscellancess matter," either the limit of the package will have to be reduced, or the mails will be made use of to such an extent in the forwarding of these packages to the heartness as to be a

not pay its way in the mails, but it is simply left in, or put in, as a convenience to those who are shut off frem other facilities entirely, or for the benefit of those who wish to send a small package of a few ounces in weight at a moderate price. The price, one cent an ounce, cannot be complained of as being too high when we consider the rates prevailing here and in other countries. In this country the average distance traveled by each piece of third-class maiter is eight hundred and thirteen miles, while there are large amounts traveling four thousand miles and over. In England the furthest distance it is possible for a piece of mail to travel is four hundred and twenty-five miles, and the average distance, including Irelaud, is not over two hundred and finy miles. In view of these facts, compare rates in that country and in this.

A great deal has been said about the increase of this class of matter in the mails not increasing the expense of transportation, and that excluding it would be just so much loss to the Post Office Department. According to Mr. Vail's tables the mails are made up of 12 per cent. of first class, 50 per cent. of second class and 38 per cent. of third class. Second class matter, made up of regular publications to subscribers, 60 per cent. of all the mails, has been admitted at 2 and 3 cents per pound, or free, as the case may be, upon this very argument that it may be possible to increase the bulk of the mails without corresponding herease in the expense, and that as the regular publications or which the mails were established,

DIFFUSION OF INTELLIGENCE,

DIFFUSION OF INTELLIGENCE, DIFFUSION OF INTELLIGENCE, they are privileged matter and entitled to consideration, if any consideration is to be granted to any clars, and consequently the rate for this class was put at a figure that scarcely pays for the handling of the matter, without considering the transportation. Now it is proposed to put in 38 per cent, more of the mails upon the same basis; in other words, 12 per cent, of the mails, first class or letter mails, are to be compelled to pay all, or nearly all, the expenses of transporting the other 88 per cent, upon the argument that an increase of bulk will not increase the expense of transportation.

In justice to the community the 38 per cent, or third-class matter, comprising the miscellaneous matter admitted for the convenience of a small portion of the community, should be made to bear the expense, and the first and second classes, or correspondence and newspapers, go at nominal rates. It is said that books are for the dissemination of intelligence. So they are; but until the publisher will sell them through the mall at a lower rate than the retail dealer will the publisher along on a book at the present rate is about 10 per cent, of its-retail price. The discount allowed to the retail dealer is from 25 to 35 per cent, of the retail grace. In other words, a reduction of postage on that class of matter is simply adding 15 to 25 per cent, to the publisher's profit at the direct expense of the United States Treasury, represented by actual outlay in mail transportation. In the case of seeds, look over the catalogue, where you will find abundant arguments in favor of low postages. You will find neither increase nor tation.

In justice to the community the 3s per cent., or third-class matter, comprising the miscellaneous

nor any promise of it. If the rates are increased or decreased a decrease is simply a dividend to the seedmen and a direct tax on the country.

If the Department were self-sustaining, and this matter could be forwarded in the mails without a loss, it would be entirely a different matter; but until the Department is self-sustaining I do not think it should be overloaded with a class of matter which is not strictly entitled to its privileges at a rate of eight cents per pound, while to an absolute certainty it costs twenty cents a pound to hundle and deliver. Nor do I think correspondence should be compelled to pay the whole cost of the Post Office Department, as it will if both second and third-class matter, comprising eighty-cight per cent, of the whole, is to be considered as incidental or auxiliary—something that is a clear gain if in, and a clear loss if out, at any price.

Very respectfully, Maissiall, Jewell.

Hon, John B. Clark, jr., Chairmen Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, House of Representatives.

The long and short of this whole controversy The long and short of this whole controversy may be thus stated: The last Congress, in undertaking to increase the rates of neerchandise in the mails, inadvertently-increased the rates on transient newspapers and magazines. The bill now before the House committee corrects this mistake, and places transient papers and magazines at lower rates than they were before. As there was no general complaint of the increase of rates on other matter than transient publications, the Senate bill world seem to satisfy the public demand on this subject. If the expressions of the press, almost universally, may be relied upon, this certainly is the case. There is very general approval of the Senafe bill. The points in Mr. Jewell's letter are well taken, and ought to be of weight with the House.

Paving Pennsylvania Avenue. The following is the full text of the bill passed by the Senate yesterday, authorizing the repave-

pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, not including the sidewalks, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitel grounds to and including the crossing of Fifteenth street west, with such a pavement as they, or a majority of the said commission, may agree upon.

Sec. 2. That within ten days after the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be, the commission named herein shall meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary from among their number, and shall proceed to perform the duties herein imposed upon them; and within ten days, or as soon as practicable, after they have determined upon the pavement to be used, they shall, by contract or otherwise, provide for the paving of said avenue between the points named on the lowest and most favorable terms possible: Provided, That said pavement shall be of the best material, laid in the most substantial manner and without unnecessary delay, and that a good and sufficient bond to the United States, with sureties to be approved by the commission, shall be exacted, guaranteeing that the torms of any contract or contracts made shall be strictly and faithfully observed.

Sec. 2. That the cost of raying down said pavement shall be paid for in the following proportions and manner: The Washington small Georgetown Railroad Company shall bear all of the expense for that portion of the work lying between the exterior rails of the tracks of their road, and for a distance of two feet from and exterior to the track on each side thereof, and keeping the same in repair. The United States shall pay the cost of paving the spaces between its property and the part of the avenue to be paid for by the sail railroad company, and one half of the cost of paving the intersection of the streets and avenues less that to be paid by the railroad company, and the other half shall be paid out of the renewal property lying and abutting on said Pennsylvania avenue in propertion to their fromtage from taxation, upon the war

work and materials necessary, to complete said pavement for use, shall not exceed \$4.50 per square yard.

Sec. 5. That if the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, or any private citizen or other corporation or person, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount assessed for the paying herein authorized, (within thirty days after the notification of such assessmant shall have been published in one or more papers printed in the District of Columbia) in front of or adjoining their property, when the work so fronting or adjoining their property, when the work so fronting or adjoining their property, when the work so fronting or adjoining their property, which shall issue certificates of indebtedness against the property, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum until paid, and which, until they are paid, shall remain and be a lien upon the property on or against which they are issued, and if the said certificates are not paid within one year, the said commission shall, upon the application of the holder thereof, proceed to sell the property against which they are issued, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax, such sales to be first duly advertised, daily, for three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the city of Washington, and to be made at public auction to the holgest bidder; and a deed given by the commission, in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed and held to be a good and perfect title to any property bought at such sale hereby authorized: Fronted, That the owner of said real estate shall have the right to redeem the property sold by paying the amount of purchase money and ten per centum on the amount of the said purchase within one year from the date of the said.

Sec. 7. That the old pavement, to be removed.

Mr. Hewitt having concluded the direct examination of Professor W. P. Blake, of Connections Emma Mine. a mining expert, concerning his reports and on the Emma Mine, Mr. Chittenden, of co for General Schenek, cross-examined hi length on the same subject. The following testimony was elicited: The witness, on the first of November, 1874, gave to Commissary General R. M. Gardner, or the Emina Silver Mining Company, copies of his former letter in disparagement of the mine, and additional information obtained in his second examination of it in November, 1874. He explained the condition of the mine, having had it pumped out to be better able to pursue his

explorations. There was no fissure vein, and he considered it improbable that masses of silver ore would be found by further exploration, owing to sides and breaks in the rock and 'its peculiar for-mation. When he first

EXAMINED THE MINE
in the summer of 1871 it was with reference to
pending litigation. He wrote to General Batter
on the 26th of July, 1871, that at the request of
Mr. Parke he had examined the mine, and in his
letter said: "The wonderful extent of this mass of
ore, the rapidity and ease with which it is extracted, and its high value, make the mine unique
in the history of mining in the United States,
while it compares with the most brilliant and
magnificent developments in the silver regions of
Mexice and South America." This extract from
his letter was embodied in the Emma mine prospectus, with which he was very much diseastisfied,
as the manner in which it was used, an isolated
extract, did him great injustice, and which he explained. At the time he examined the mine in
1874 he fermed the opinion that the mine was
worthless, and that the sourcr it was abapdoned the better. The exploration he made in 1874 confirmed him in the opinion capressed in 1871 as to
the nature of the deposit, the latter being local
and without continuity. The attention of the
day after that of the 26th of July, 1871, addressed
to Baxter and Parke, in which he said: "With regard to the future of the mine, as stated in my
letter of the 28th, we cannot expect the ore mass
to retain its extraordinary dimensions. According to my judgment, it will soon be found to thin
down in every

DIRECTION, IN LENGTH AND IN DEPTH. EXAMINED THE MINE

There is yet uncertainty in my mind with regard to the immediate thinning out of the ore mass followed down in the lowest shaft—whether it is the main body of ore that thins out there or a side mass; but the appearances are such as to throw a strong doubt upon the persistence in the depth of the main body." In answer to a question, the witness replied he believed what was stated in his letter of the Tribof July. The reason why he did not speak of the cmphatic condemnation of the mine in the letter of the 26th was written after he dispatched the first. He felt as if he had not given a full exposition, and therefore wrote that letter. At he time he wrote these letters he was not aware of Parke's dedision to sell the mine in Length, and did not expect these letters or any part of them would be cision to self the mine in Lognon, and did not ex-pect these letters or any part of them would be publicly used there. The witness stated that he mailed the letter of the 27th from the Townsend house, at Salt Lake. In answer to a question as who selected him to go to Utah in 1871, he said that having heard of the

REMARKABLE CHARACTER OF TRE MINE and its partial development, he went to Mr. Parke and told him he should like to go there, and Mr. Parke engaged him. He was to receive \$2,000 for his professional services, and obtained \$600 in advance from Gen. Baxter. He had no recollection that the asked \$3,000 for his services, in answer to the question why he did not denounce the use of a portion of his letter of July 25, 1871, in the Emma mine prospectus, the witness said that he did not know of its use until after the prospectus was issued. He then consulted with friends as to what he should do. Prof. Silliman's reports showed that the mine had improved, and had favorably changed since the witness was there. The mischlef had been committed, and nothing that he could do would have repaired it. The mine having been reported much better than it was, he thought that if he should enforce his own opinion he would be denounced as attempting him to a great deal of injury and untavorable comment. He was advised incredy to report, his facts to the directors in London, and not appear in the public prints, and he did so. He did not make a proposition to Gen. Gardner that for £500 he would show that the vendors. REMARKABLE CHARACTER OF THE MINE

in the sale of the mine, but offered for that amount to go to the mine and fully examine it. He did not receive five hundred pounds sterling before he went to Salt Lake. This fee was agreed to be paid when his report was submitted. He showed General Gardner the draft of the letter of the 27th day of July, 1871, in New York, before they went to Salt Lake. He also showed this letter to George Atwood four or five days before he showed it to General Gardner. He also may have shown it to his counselor, a relative, H. T. Blake. Counsel said the letter of the 27th of July, 1871, never reached the party to whom it was addressed. In answer to the question whether the wilness knew any scientific expert besides himself who had expressed the opinion that the Emma mine was not a true vein of silver ore, he said that R. W. Raymond, George 'Atwood, Charence King and Mr. Janin also shought so.

During the proceedings the following letter was called for and producedby Profe soor Hiake. It was marked "personal and confidential," and is as follows:

AT THE SUPERINTENDENT & OFFICE,) of county cross course. With the vensor, and to suggest that you take every suitable opportunity to express your abhorence of the sale at such unwarrantable figures. I know that you condemn it, but it would be well for you to see the chairman of the company, and be emphatic on this point. Take the advice of a friend, and see him in New York, where he will be in a few days after this reaches you, at the New York hotel probably He (Gea. B. A. Gardner) is a conlicionan, high-munded and full of kindness of heart, and I am sure you would gain his estimation by freely expressing your coviction on this point—on no other. There is an almost universal voice of condemnation in Utah and California of the vendors, and they will find it hard to defend what is now considered a swindle, and, most likely, will be proved to be. They will throw as much of the responsibility as they can upon you. If grieves me to bear your reported opinion lightly spoken of and your motives and character misrepresented. You must never

though, professionally, I may seriously differ with you. I am acting as your friend in thus writing to you and advising you that you lose no time in showing your innocence of the financial negotiation, and, if possible, of the supposed or reported contingent fee of fifty thousand dollars or thereabouts.

So far as my examinations have extended the condition of the mine is most discouraging. So far as my examinations have extended the condition of the mine is most discouraging.

I still venture to suggest that you select some trusted legal friend as advisor in the whole matter, and do it at once.

I hope to leave for home in a few days.

As ever, sincerely your friend.

W. P. BLAKE.

W. P. BLANE.

Prof. Blake said, in reply to this letter, Prof.

Stilliman expressed his most earnest hope that he
might have an opportunity to explain his knowledge of the facts in the matter in a court of justice, under oath, as the best method of answering
these charges.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Silver.

Silver.

The question of the issue of silver, and the manner of so doing under the law recently passed, was under consideration at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Treasury explained the results of the consideration of the matter between himself and other officers of the Treasury and considerable converge.

matter between himself and other officers of the matter between himself and other officers of the Treasury Department, and considerable conversation took place upon the subject of the necessary regulations to govern the issue. When Secretary Bristow returned to the Treasury he issued the following order:

Circular instructions concerning the issue of silver con of the United States in place of fractional currency.

TREASENT DEFARTMENT, \(\)

WASHINOTON, D. C., April 18, 1876.

By virtue of the authority invested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury." approved April 17, 1876, the several officers below named are hereby authorized upon the presentation at their respective offices for redemption of the fractional currency of the United States, in sums of five dollars, to issue therefore a like amount of the silver coin of the United States of the denomination of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and furthermore, upon the presentation for redemption at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, in this city, of any amount of such currency property assorted, and in sums of not less than five dollars the Treasurer is authorized to issue silver con thereof to the amount of the currency presented, or he may issue his of the United States, in this city, of any amount of such currency property assorted, and in sums of not less than five dollars the Treasurer is authorized to issue silver coin thereof to the amount of the currency presented, or he may issue his check therefor, payable in silver, at either of the offices hereinafter named, at the option of the party presenting the currency, as far as may be practicable, from time to time.

Fractional currency redeemed in silver under these instructions by any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositories of the United States will be sent in sums of one thousand dollars or multiplies thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, in this city, the amount to be charged in the Treasurer's general coin account as a transfer of funds, and any amount of such currency, for which silver has been paid, remaining at any time in the cash of the several offices will be treated as coin ascess, and in no case will such fractional currency be reissued.

Fractional currency be reissued.

Fractional currency below named for redemption in silver under the provisions of this circular should be accompanied by a letter of advice, stating fully the address of the sender and how the remittance is desired, and if by Treasurer's check, the office at which the check should be made payable.

The Government will not pay express charges on the silver issued or the fractional currency presented for redemption under the provisions of this circular.

The officers begins the fractional currency presented for redemption under the provisions of this circular.

on the silver issued or the fractional currency presented for redemption under the provisions of this circular.

The officers herein referred to are as follows: The Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States Boston, Mass; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York city, New York; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Charleston, S. C.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Charleston, S. C.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Charleson, Ila.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Charleson, El.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, San Francisco, Cal.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Baltimore, Má.; the United States depository, Palfalo, N. Y.; the United States depository, Pittaburg, Pa. Wiscellansons

During the week ending April 15 the Patent Office, issued three hundred and forty-nine pat-ents, trademarks, &c.

Near Yreka, California, a herd of horses roan a free life in the mountains that they could not be recaptured. The uncommonly deep snow of in FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

THE TAX ON FERMENTED LINCORS CHIPPEWA INDIANS LOOKING FUR A HOME

Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

PROVIDING POR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITS

TRANSPER OF INDIAN BUREAU SENATE.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on the structing the Committee on the Jadiciary to in-quire into the expediency of providing a statute of limitation barring the United States from bringing all against the bond of an official. Mr. AN MONY introduced a bill in referen

sale of the Congressional Record and Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Finance eported House bill to define the tax on

reported House bill to define the tax on

**REMENTED OR NALT LIQUOUS.*

He asked for his present consideration of the bill, and it gave his to considerable discussion, and then was fall over.

Mr. BUTW ELL, from the Committee on Finance, reported House bill authorising the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and fax the points at which collectors and supervisors of the revenue shall hold their office.

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set aside a reservation for the accommodation of the

BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS. MIND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the recorder of the District of Columbia to appoint an amintant with certain powers. Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to extend the parisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported Senate bill to dispose of the lands formerly overed by the waters of Pistahee Lake, in the Stale of Illinois; which, after amendment, was passed.

in the State of Illinois; which, after a mendment, was passed.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of Professor Jamey's report on the Black Hills. Adopted.

Air. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the bill relative to the legal t ender of silver coin.

On motion, the Committee on Rules was directed to report what further measures are necessary to seture the portions of the gallery for the use of those for whom reserved.

The unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the

which he had previously given notice, and it was adopted.

Mr. BAYARD moved to limit the cost of the pavement to four dollars per square yard, which was rejected—ayes 19, noes 25.

Mr. MCRRILL, of Vt., moved an amendment, in the nature of a provino, to the third section, that the Washington Market Company shall say for the paving in front of their property. Adopted. Mr. LOGAN moved a proviso, that this act shall not be so construed as to require the United States to pay more than one third of the whole cost of said pavement, the remainder to be paid by the private property and city and railroad company in such proportions as hereinbefore provided. by the private property and city and ratiroad com-pany in such proportions as hereinbefore provided. He repeated what he had said yesterday, that to compel the United States to pay the cost of this thing was a legal robbery of the people of the whole country for the benefit of the people of the District of Columbia. He had no idea, of course, that his amendment would be adopted. The amendment was rejected—ayes 15, noes 26. After some further discussion the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 31 and mays 11.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The denciency appropriation bill was next inken up.

The following amendments, reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, were adopt-For payment of mileage to Senators who took heir scats at the extra session of the Senate on their scats at the extra session of the Senate on March 5, 1875, \$6,333.

This was further anneded, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by providing that mileage shall be paid for actual travel only.

For labor for the Senate, \$15,000.

For furniture and repairs under the Senate, \$4500.

For furniture and repairs under the Senate, 86,600.

The committee reported an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of the commission appointed to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the Black Hills country.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment to insert the word lawful before the word "compensation" in the amendment, so that it should read "to pay the lawful compensation and necessary incidental expenses of the commission," &c.

In answer to a question of Mr. Alligon, Mr. EDMUNDS said his object in making the amendment was that the accounting officers of the Treasury should pay

NO EXPENSES WHICH WERE NOT LAWFUL.

NO EXPENSES WHICH WERE NOT LAWFUL. Mr. MORRILL, of Me., said he understood that the appointment of this commission was lawful. The Constitution empowered the President to make treaties, and the reason for the appointment of this commission was to make a treaty. Mr. HOW E said it struck him that the insertion of the word "lawful" would prevent the payment of any compensation whatever. He did not consider that because the Constitution gave the President the newest to make treaties it authorized. President the power to make treaties, it authorized him to appoint all the citizens of the United States to help him.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS was adopted, and the amendment, as amended, was then adopted. adopted.

The amendment appropriating the following sums for the transportation, care and custody of ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE CENTENNIAL,

belonging to the United States, was adopted: For the Interior Department, \$15,000; for the War Department, \$18,000; for the Smithsonian Insti-tute, \$47,000; for the United States Commission of Food. Ishes, \$5,000; for the Treasury Department,

Food-ashes, \$5,000; for the Treasury Department, \$14,000.
An amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the stone already delivered for the public building at Parkersburg. West Virginia, was adopted.
Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to strike out the provise, inserted by the House, that all officers appointed by the President for the secretaries shall be bone, 5dc citizens of the territories respectively for which they are appointed.
Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the Apache Indians of the Southern Apache agency of New Mexico, which, after debate, was declared adopted.
Mr. PADDOCK moved, in the amendment to pay the

EXPENSES OF THE SIGUX COMMISSION, to strike out the word "lawfal," and to insert at the end of the section a proviso that nothing hero-in contained shall be construed to authorize the payment of any sum to any officer of the Uni-ted States prohibited from receiving the same by section 1705 of the Revised Statutes. He said this would accompilsh the object aimed at better than the amendment of the Senator from Ver-mont.

than the amendment of the Senator from vermont.

The amendment was adopted.
Mr. MERRIMON mored an amendment appropriating \$0 to pay A. N. McKim, of North Carolina, for services rendered the United States.
Mr. EDMUNDS objected, as the amendment was in the nature of a private claim.
Mr. MERRIMON said there were a number of other private claims on the bill.
Mr. EDMUNDS said they ought not to be there, and he should move to strike them out. It was a very vicious habit to put these PRIVATE CLAIMS IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. SARGENT said the Senate Committee on Appropriations had found in the bill a number of private claims, inserted by the House, and the committee had not deeined it incumbent upon them to strike these claims out.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to strike out the appropriation of \$22,574 to the Continental Bank Note Company. He said he had no doubt the claim was just, but its place was not in an appropriation bill.

The motion was rejected.

Note Company. He said he had no doubt the claim was just, but its place was not in an appropriation bill.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would withdraw his objection to the amendment of Mr. MERRIMON, and the amendment was then agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when aft the amendments were concurred in the appropriation for the Southern Apache Indians, of New Mexico, being reduced to \$25,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment, that the compensation of the members of the Sioux commission should not exceed \$5 per day for the time actually employed. Adopted.

The bill was then passed,

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to protect witnesses, and the Senate then, after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Senate bill changing the time for holding terms of the District Court of West Virginia was taken

from the Speaker's table.

The House insisted upon its amendment, and committee of conference was requested. committee of conference was requested.
Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, by unsammous consent, introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad. Referred to

House and the country to read the report of the A FATAL FALL. which showed frauds as flagrant, vir-usive as had ever disgraced the elective

committee, which showed frauds as flagrant, vicinate and abusive as had ever disgraced the elective franchise.

It would show that the bacon sent by a generous Government for the selled of the sufferer by the overflows was taken by United States officials and taken to the highlands, where the people were prosperous, and used to influence elections. It showed that the military was unduly used to control the elections. Yet, with all this, the opinion of the committee was unanimous that the large unajority of the sitting member could not be overcome by any allowance for these frauds. Had a partisan spirit influenced the committee there was a plausibility by which the sitting member could have been unseated that was quite as strong as hed characterized many contested election case herestofore.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., desired to say that while the committee were unanimous in the report, it was because the grosset perjury had characterized the testimony of the witnesses. He had had forty three years experience as a lawyer, and in all that time he had never seen such infamous glaring and self-convicted perjury as was exhibited in opposition to the sitting member.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Ala, confirmed the remarks of Mr. Townsunp, and said the evidence bere on its face that it was willful, deliberate perjury on the part of some of the witnesses, but he assented that they were all members of the Republican party, who to-day stood high in that party, and who were active friends of the sixting member.

The resolution reported by the committee, giving the seat to Mr. Hanonboon, the elitting member, was then agreed to.

Mr. HARKIS then called up the report in the case of J. J. Finley vs. J. T. Walls, from the Second Florika district.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mass., addressed the House in support of

entitled to the seat.

Mr. BAKER, of Ind., submitted a minority typort, declaring Walls entitled to the seat, and spoke in support of the hand.

Mr. HOESE, of Tenn., followed in support of the majority report.

Mr. WILSHIRE, from the Committee on Indians A fairs, reported by unanimous consent, the testimony taken by the committee, which made an armful for a page, and asked that it be printed and recommitted. So ordered.

Mr. BROWN, of Kan., then addressed the House, advocations the claims of the sitting member to the seat. House, advocations the claims of the strong mem-ber to the seat.

Mr. DeBOLT, of Mo., followed in support of the Mr. 19:BOLT, of Mo., 10:DWest in support of the majority report.
Without reaching a vote, the committee gave may to Mr. Jowes, of Ky., og whose motion the special order for the day—the bill to authorize the construction of the Washington, Cheinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge railroad—was further postponed to Tuesday, May 9.
Mr. HUNTON, of Va., introduced a bill for the relief of the Washington and Ohio railroad. Railways and Camais. relief of the Washington and Chicago and Canals.
Mr. YOUNG, of Tenn., introduced a bill to refund taxes collected on the lands of citinens in the States in rebellion during the war. Claims.
Mr. DAVIS, of N. C., introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of John Johnson, of

wove the political disabilities of John Johnson, of North Carolina. Passed. Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, from the Judiciary ommittee, reperfed a bill in relation to judgment lens, with a statute for the same. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess till 7:36, the evening session to be devoted exclusively to the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian

There were not more than fifteen or twenty members present when the House was called to order by Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, Speaker protem. On motion of Mr. SPARKS, of IH., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the INDIAN TRANSFER BILL,

Mr. Spaingen, of Ill., in the chair. Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, opened his re-marks by applauding the reservation system as the best means of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, but the power of the Interior De-partment was not sufficient to carry it into effect. partment was not sufficient to carry it into effect. He spoke of the Fort Sfil reservation as an illus-He spoke of the Fort Sfil reservation as an illustration, charging that to the twelve hundred Klowas, Comanches, Wichita and other Indians, It was but a quartermaster, commissary and ordenance depot, from which these Indians draw their clothing, rations and ammunition to depredate on the people of Texas. He cited from the record the testimony of Gen. Sherman and others, and a large number of outrages committed by these Indians to support this statement.

AIr. HOOKER, of Miss., concluded the speech he commenced on last Thursday in advocacy of the transfer to the War Department. He quoted from Indians residing in the Indian Territory to show that many of them favored the transfer. show that many of them favored the transfer. He argued, further, that the expense to the Government would be much less under the War Department than under the Interior.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, next spoke also in favor of the transfer, after which the committee rose, and the House, at \$250, adjourned.

Starvation and Death.

that there is great distress on the coast, and the supply of flour and hay will give out. Unless navi-gation opens early it is feared many will die of hunger. One woman died at Pierie last week from starvation.

The Vermont Bank Burglar vs. Gen. Babcock The following is the leading editorial of the St. Albans (Vt.) Daily Messenger of April 13: "The report of the interview with Miles, the Barre bank burgiar, is sufficiently sensational, and it may be that it is strictly truthful; but there is bank burgiar, is sufficiently sensational, and it may be that it is strictly truthful; but there is just enough of mystery and reservation about it to indicate that Miles would like to regain his liberty, if possible, and, if not, then to have reverges for his punishment by being called to testify. Another indication is equally plain, and that is that the interviewer either wants to be called to Washington and have his expenses paid, or clee desires to be considered the possessor of important secrets which some Washington official might deem it advisable to keep concealed at any price. He and Miles seem to have some to a good understanding in this respect, else what does he mean by saying. Miles hereupon told the name, but I will not divalge it at present? The public are entitled to know that this New York Herald and Boston Journal correspondent is the same one who wrote the sensational account about the attempted escape of the Barre burglars from the Washington county jail, which the Montpelier papers pronounced wholly false; the same who sent the white-washing, exaggerated and ridiculous dispatches from St. Albans during the George Smith investigation, the Vermont Central accounting and the Charlie Hoss sensation; the same who offered his journalistic services to a prominent railroad Higgant in this State last year, and, soon after they were declined, gave every evidence of having sold them to another; the same who was reported some weeks ago in the Springfield Republican as having suddenly field from St. Albans to Montreal, for fear he should be summoned to Washington to tell what he knew about the District ring. Of course there is a possibility that such a man may know something about what he pretends to, and there is a possibility that he may tell the truth. He runs the Boston Journal's Vermont 'news bureau,' rides on Governor Smith's passes, enjoys the friendship of the Montpelier Argua, and, not-withstanding he is spoken of by a well-known journalist of the Montpelier argua, and, not-withstanding he is s

The leave of absence granted Major A. R. Buf-fington, ordnance department, December 6, 1875, is revoked. Leave of absence for six months is (Ringgold barracks, Texas.) First Lieutenant Occar Eiting, 3d cavalry, will report in person to the superintendent mounted recruiting service, St. Louis barracks, Mo., to conduct recruits for the 2d cavalry to the department of the Platte, and afterwards will join his proper station. Surgeons B. J. D. Irwin and B. E. Fryer and Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard are appointed a board to assemble at West Point immediately to examine into the physical qualifications of the candidates for admission to the academy.

The last census of Japan places the population Paris proposes to name one of her streets "Feb-ruary 20," in henor of the late Republican victory

Legation at Washington, has been promoted French Minister to Brazil. A tract of 7,000 acres of land on Maple river, Dakots, has been purchased by Eastern capitalists for a great wheat farm. of a great wheat tarm.

On secount of the establishment of a Chinese anndry at Roseburg, Oregon, a warbt races is mighnent, and the Celestials are arming rapidly.

Ruspail, the advanced Radical leader in the French Legislature, is also a chemist of celebrity. having made discoveries which have proved o They say in San Francisco that every munici-al office-holder, excepting the pound-keeper, has pal office holder, excepting the pound-keeper, has taken a hand at lobbying at the Capital during the present session of the Legislature.

Prof. Siegmund, a distinguished German Orientalist, fell down a precipice at Amathea, in Cyprus, where he was engaged in the excavations undertaken by Gen. di Cesnola. He died immediately. The official Teshkent Gezette states that the immigration of Russian settlers into Turkesta is going on on a very large scale. The colonist-chiefly come from the provinces of Astrakar Samara and Tambodf.

Samara and Tambout.

The Italians have no special fancy for trees, like the English and Germans. The only tree cutterated in Italy is the mulberry, which has a great practical value as furnishing food for silk-worms. Poplars are raised in Lembardy only. Professor Huxley has hal an agreeable sur-prise. Opening his letters he found in one a check for £1,000, sent by Mr. Thomasson, of Manchester on behalf of his lately deceased father. Professor Huxley did not even know Thomasson, who had greatly admired him.

An old Scotch laird, at an election ball, had attired himself in spiender for the eccasion. The candidate, who was going round, of course, showing civilities, said: "I dinns ken ye, B.—, you're so hraw." "Na." said the old squires "and I daressy ye'll no ten me for another serves years!"

A PLUNGE FROM A SHIP'S MAST HATTERED ON THE DECK BELOW

SAD FATE OF A BRIGHT BOY Blood in the Virginia University

BESPERATE STUDENT SHOOTS HIMSELF

INSANE ASYLUM BURNED

BIG CONSPIRACY.

Borrowing Money by the Wholesale.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The total of Robt. I. Wishart, Peter Burns and Jos. A. Caivert, barged with conspiracy, was taken up this mornng. Geo. F. Hilt was the first witness. He tesified to borrowing \$50,000 of United States bonds from Burns, through one Gaw, a broker of this city, in order to increase the capital of the Safecity, in order to increase the capital of the Sale-guard Insurance Company, and to paying \$2,500 for their use. He subsequently borrowed \$2,000 more of these bonds, part of which he hypothe-cated with the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives, raising \$40,000 on them. Hilt after-wards returned \$80,000 of the bonds to Gaw, who was to use them in connection with the People's insurance Company, of this city. The witness, after this transaction, met both Gaw and Burns, who told him that Prindle, the erent for the People's Insurance Comp

bonds. In May, 1574, witness was jatroduced by one Stevenson to Wishart, and it was arranged between them that witness was to pay Wishart 7,000 for the recovery of the bonds lent to the People's Insurance Company. Finally on June 6 witness received a telegram from Wishart, who was in New York, that the bonds were returned that day, and that witness should come to New York. Witness went to New York the same day, and was introduced by Wishart to Geo. Myers. All three went to the Grand hotel, where the bonds were produced. Wishart, told witness that he and Myers were in business together as J. B. Batcheler & Brother, at 48 Broad street, New York. fork. At this interview witness got all the bonds back

At this inter-lew witness got at the bonds were except a \$50 Government bond. The bonds were then brought to Philadelphia, and taken to the office of the Safegnard Insurance Company. On June 11 witness discovered part of the bonds were bad, and they were returned to Myers & Wishart, who wished to destroy them. who wished to destroy them.

H. C. Robinson, manager of the Western Union telegraph, testified regarding telegrams transmittes in May and August 1874, one directed to "A. Wishart, New York," and the other to "J. Batcheler, Fifth-avenue hotel, New York," one tigned by "Stevenson," and the other simply Hartwell Jamison, chief of the loan division, Register's office, Washington, testified to the erasure of names on bonds.

The cashler of the Gienn Falls National Bank, New York, testified that the bank had been robbed, and bonds shown him were recognized as having been among those stolen.

John Goldsborough testified to making a national-bank seal in the name of Charles H. Howen, It was delivered to Calvert one of the defendants. was delivered to Calvert, one of the defendants The case will be continued to-morrow.

Breaking of the Levees-The Low Country Overflowed.

QUINCY, I.L., April 18.—The sug levee south of this city has broken three points, and a large portion of the bottom on the Illinois side is overflowed opposite Hannibal. Houses and barns have floated away, and the damage that has been one cannot be estimated. The entire population of the bettom have fled to the bluffs, in many cases leaving everything behind them. Meetings have been called at Hannibal to assist the unfortunates. Much suffering is sure to follow the

VLOOD BELOW-MILLION OF DOLLARS DAMAGE New ORLEANS, April 18.—'A dispatch from Geo. Foster, at Vicksburg, says disastrons breaks occurred Friday above Belivar and at Ben Lomond's, Mississippi, and at Bass levee, below Providence, which will do immense dasnage. Mr. Foster estimates the damage at a \$1,000,000.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION

Money Made on Lumber Contracts. PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The sub-Committee of the Naval Congressional Committee resumed its sessions to-day. Naval Constructor Hartt, Theo, Cramp, of Cramp & Sons: George H. Mitchell, quartersans in the Philadelphia navy yard, and a boss stone-mason, named Pritchell, were among the witnesser. The testimony was validities to lumber contracts and the large sums elative to lumber contracts and the large sums made out of them. The overhauling of the moni-lor Terror and others and the wanton destruction of property by contractors in the dismantlement of the old navy yard.

Charles O'Conor's Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 18.-At a meeting of the Ba Association to-night the committee appointed to consider the charges against Charles O'Conor in relation to the Forrest divorce case reported a tatement made by Mr. O'Conor of his professional The committee does not at present advise the con The committee does not at present advise the con-stitution of any tribunal for a further prosecution of the inquiry asked for; invites from Mrs. Sin-clair any communication she may see fit to make. If such communication should raise any issue, it then might be suitable to provide for an investi-gation. Mr. O'Conor opposed the adoption of the report. After quite an animated discussion, a new committee was appointed to arrange a tri-bunal for the investigation of the charges.

New York, April 18.—At the conference of the frunk and Western lines held to-day at the St. Nicholas hotel, at which the New York Central, gan Southern, steingan Central, and Pt. Wayne lines were represented. It was agreed that no change should be made in the rates on passenger business. West or East, or on the West-bound freight business, or on the live stock or oil business of the Trunk lines, but that the Western roads should make the rates on East-bound freight, the Eastern agreeing to accept the same. This chance was necessitated by the New York Conthe Lastern agreeing to accept the Same. This change was necessitated by the New York Central insisting that their connecting lines of Chicago and other Western points should be left free to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk of Canado on East-bound business.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 .- At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this evening resolutions were passed asking the Congressional delegation from this coast to favor the prompt passage of the navigation treaty bill. On the subject of Samoan difficulties, the Chamber adopted a resolution to the effect that, while deprecating any extreme measures of Government interference, reasonable efforts should be made to preserve and increase American trade and commerce on the Island, Mark L. McDonald has been appointed delegate to represent the Chinese question to the consider-ation of Congress. The woman Costar, who ac-companied the navy defaulter, George M. Pinney, in his flight from this city, says she last saw him in Pernambuco.

The Labor Congress.

The National Labor Congress met at Schillen hall this morning. A hundred and ten delegates were present. The morning session was occupied by the reading of various papers and the discussion thereon. In the afternoon two reports were received from the committee on resolutions. The majority report was then read. The first resolution, after being was then read. The first resolution, after being discussed at great length, was recommitted to the committee on resolutions. Upon the reading of the second resolution, as reported by the majority, Mr. Murcot moved the adoption of the minority report. In lieu of this resolution, the minority report was read and adopted, whereupon the Cincinnati delegation of zocial Democrats, headed by Mr. Haller, arose and left the hall in a body, dissatisfied with the action of the con-

& Promising Boy Accidentally Killed BALTIMORE, April 18.—Charles Chandler, aged sixteen, an apprentice on the United States school ship Juniata, while exercising in the rigging yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell to the deck, a distance of forty feet, receiving injuries from the effects of which he died last night. Chandler, who checks of which he died ask hight. Chashles, also had been on the Juniata but a few months, is said to have been a most promising youth, standing at the head of a class of fifty seven boys, with the rank of captain of gun. He was buried this afternoon at Fort McHenry with naval honors. His parents reside at Ontario, Canada.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—A student named John Cummings, of Abington, committed suicide in his room at the University of Virginia, near harlottesville last night. He shot himself twic rith a pistol. No cause is assigned for the act. H. C. Bowen Retires.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Henry C. Howen has ithdrawn from the Congregational Union. He

Admiral Rodgers the Subject of Scandal. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A sensational arti-cle in to-day's Chronicle charges Admiral Rod-gers, president of the Spalding court-martial, with being open to the same charges as those against Spalding, in permitting Ellis T. Arm-strong, foreman of the machinists at the yards and docks at Mare Island navy yard, to absent himself from duty during a greater parties of time in from duty during a greater portion of time, in violation of regulations; that he is also interested in the result of the trial, as all of Spalding's orlers and vouchers passed through his hands for approval. Also, that on the strength of an order from the Navy Department authorizing the ex-penditure of \$10,000 for the rebuilding of the penditure of \$10,000 for the rebuilding of the steamer Monterey, with the implied consent to devote the sum to rebuilding the yard, fithe schooner Joe Smith and the pleasure yacht Freda were built at a cost of \$45,000, and nothing was done to the Monterey or Joe Smith; that the steam launch Nellie was also built without authority of the Department, and no report of the cost of the launch was about \$53,000, and was charged to the work on the steamer Mohican and other objects. The article also states that Judge Advocate Hagner has received several telegraphic orders from Washington to allow no politics to be brought into the case, and that Hagner was sent here to convict Spalding, and shelter certain high officials who are interested in the matter. It also alleges that an extensive fraud exists in the concais who are interested in the matter. It also alleges that an extensive fraud exists in the con-tract with the Valleje Water Works to supply the may yard with water, in which W. J. Wright, the postmaster at Valleje, is largely interested, and takes occasion to cast imputations upon Uni-ted States Senator Sargent in connection with what it calls the system of corruption in naval-and treasury affairs on the Pacific coast.

CHICAGO ELECTION.

The Independents Carry the Day. Cureaco, April 18.-At midnight returns thich are in from the city election are only scatering. Enough precincts are heard from however, to indicate that the Independents have carried the city. The common council will be composed largely of good men. Clinton Baggs, Democrat, for city treasurer, has probably beaten Clark Lipe, the Republican candidate. The vote for Hayne, for mayor, has been tolerably full. The Tribune, editorially to-morrow, will announce the grounds on which Mr. Hayne has secured his claim to the mayoralty. They are: First. That a vacancy existed by the adoption of the new sharter, which provided that the persons then in office should continue to act until the election. Second. That this vacanney existing, it was the right of the people to elect a person to fill that vacancy at the next election. Third. That the failure of the mayor, common council or of all the officers to call such election cannot defeat the rights of the people to hold it, and that such election is just as valid as though notice had been given. Fourth. That the election having been held no refusal by judges of election to make returns, or of common council to canvass them, can invalidate it. affice should continue to act until the election

New Onleans, April 18.—At the second day of the Louisians Jockey Club races the weather was ticar and the track in good condition. The first race was for the club purse, \$250, three quarters of a mile, for all ages, and was won by Verdigris, beating Osseo, Alten, Springlet, Tom O'Neal, Osterlite and Mollie B., in the same order. Thue,

Second race—Louisiana stakes, for four-year-olds; three started. Summary: Pompel's Pillar, 2, 1, 1; Volcano, 1, 2, distanced; Nannie F, distanced. Time, 3:42½, 3:46½, 4:17½.
Third race—One mile, with 160 lbs. on cach, three-year-olds to carry their proper weight; 3 lbs. allowed to marcs and geldings. The race was won by Kilbourn, beating Survivor. Capt. Hutchisson, Pass Breadax, Cariboo, Falmouth and Capt. Roesler in the same order. Time, 1:55. The favorites were beaten in every race.

Heavy Fighting. VIENNA, April 18.-The Tegblett's Ruguentele-gram states that an important and sanguinary battle took place on the 4th instant, near Trebinge. The insurgents stormed all the Turkish intrenehments simultaneously. The Turkish garrison at Niksic made a sortic but was repulsed.

THE INSURGENTS DEFRAT THE TURKS. RAGINAL MELLING THE TURES.

RAGINA April IS.—Sclavonic advices report a sanguinary battle at Presjeka, north of Niksie. The insurgents captured the Turkish entrenchments and drove the Turks to Osina and Pagliana. The reports that Mukhtar Pacha's forces had been surrounded are confined. The losses were heavy on both sides. Niksie cannot be revitualed. The insurgents are receiving applies of war insterist.

Troubles in the Austrian Cabinet. BERLIN, April 18.—The North German Gazette publishes a letter coming from a well-informed quarter in Pesth, stating that if the renewal of quarter in result, stating that it the renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise is not set-tled at the final conference, to be held to-day, the crown will adopt as its programme certain medi-atory proposals which are "favored by Count Androssy. If the Austrian Cabinet refuses to support this programme it will resign, and be re-

able to command a majority in the Reichsrath in support of the proposals. WILHELM'S VISIT TO QUEEN VICTORIA

placed by a transition ministry, which would be

MEXICO. Diaz Will March Into the Interior.

New Onleans, April 18.-Lieutenant Governor Antoine yesterday received a letter from General Porfirio Diaz, dated Matamoras, April 11, in which he says: "Within a few days I will undertake my march toward the interior of the country with a force of about three thousand men, which, united with one thousand now under command of Generals Trovino and Maranjo, of Nuevo Leon, will offer sufficient strength to enable me to open a regular campaign and advance upon Montercy, Saltillo. Sun Luis, and finally upon the capital. Satisfies our Lass, and making upon the capital. It is with the greatest pleasure that I offer my services to you while in this city, and shortly, I hope, in the capital itself, for the news which reaches me from the country leads me to believe that the day of the triumph of the revolution is not far distant.

A Threatened Riot. CINCINNATI, April 18.-The Gazette's Charleston, West Virginia, special says the workmen eu-ployed on the Government locks on the Kanna-wha river, at Brownstown, West Virginia, struck and on their arrival this evening they were met and on their arrival this evening they were met by about two hundred whites, who insisted upon their return. The latest report from Brownstown says the negroes are in the contractors' office, and the whites have sent runners into the surround-ing country for the purpose of collecting a mob. Trouble is feared to-night, unless the negroes are sent East. Brownstown is ten miles from Charles-ton.

CHICAGO, April 18.—General W. T. Sherman arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the Grand Pacific hotel. Grand Pacific hotel.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 18.—Dom Pedro arrived in this city to-night, made a stay of twenty-five minutes, was driven to the Lake Shore park and viewed Lake Erie, and then proceeded to POTGREEPSIE, N. Y., April 18.—The laborers

on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad struck

on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad struck yesterday for an increase of wages from \$1 to \$1.25. The demand was refused last night. Italian laborers were sent from New York city to take their places, and this morning the strikers marched in a body to the headquarters of the Italians, and ordered them to leave the place, declaring that they would not be permitted to work. All is quiet at present.

New York, April 18.—The Lotus Club gave a permittent of the property of t

New York, April 18.—The Lotus Club gave a complimentary banquet to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the retiring president, to-night. Mr. John Brougham octupied the chair. In answer to a toast of the press, Mr. David G. Croly spoke of the dignified silence Mr. Reid had unintained under personal attacks. Mr. Reid replied, feelingly, saying that he believed the people, for whom newspapers are published, have no interest in the personal quarrels of editors. The banquet was the most brilliant ever given by the Lotus Club.

1he Sinking Fund. To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: The act just passed by Congress to substitute silver for fractional paper currency provides that what is so paid in redemption of such currency shall be reckoned as so much paid towards the sinking fund. I am not prepared or inclined to say that this violates either the letter or spirit of the laws establishing the sinking fund, if there is no misunderstanding on the following point of construction: If nothing is credited to the sinking fund beyond the amount of fractional paper currency redeemed by means brought into the Treasury by taxation, then there is no credit which does not represent a rent diminution of the public debt. But if the fund is credited with redemption made with gilver obtained by the sale of Government bonds, then a credit is given when

which does. But if the fund is credited with redemption made with alter obtained by the sale of Government bonds, then a credit is given when there has been no diminution of the public debt, and buth the letter and spirit of the sinking fund has are violated.

The resumption set (so-called) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for the purpose of substituting silver for the fractional currency, and it is understood that he has done so, and that the silver now in the Treasury has been accumulated partly, if not wholly, in that way.

The country has confidence that Air. Bristow, with his expressed and known views as to the sacredness and inviolability of the sinking fund, will, if possible, give such a construction to the act just passed as will not impair that fund.

Boevox, April 19, 1875, GRONGE M. WENTON.